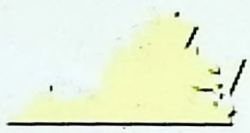
Robinson Family of King & Queen County Virginia



ROBINSON FAMILY OF KING & QUEEN COUNTY VIRGINIA

the Bay up to its northern extremity. These several waters gave welcome admittance to the new settlers, and thus the river shores were first preëmpted, and now began to be settled.

The York River was less than ten miles north from Jamestown in a direct line, and this naturally was among the first after the banks of the James, to be settled. About the year 1628 there was an understanding between the whites and the red men that York River was to be a dividing line between the two; the Indians holding the north bank, and the whites the south, and this line was reëstablished in 1646.

About this time, that crafty, uncompromising enemy of the whites, Opecancanough, chief of the Chickahominies, second in succession from Powhatan, moved his headquarters across the river to a point only some five miles obliquely across from the present West Point, and stationed himself on the soil of King and Queen, at a point called Matoax, or Mascot. The arrangement thus entered into could not stand against the Saxon blood, and the whites soon overran the line. Then the north bank of the York was occupied and held.

EARLY SETTLERS

We give the following names of settlers in that region, on the soil of the present King and Queen County, drawn from the antiquated books now in the land office in Richmond, counting from the year 1625 onward:

Major William Nash, Major William Lewis, Dr. Giles Mode, Anthony Haynes, Wyatt, Hodson, Loane, Chapman, Pigge, Colonel Nathaniel Bacon (Arioceo Swamp), Lockey, Austin, Peck, Digges, Richard Harrison, Mozey, Birch (Hartquake Creek), Morris, Biggs, Hugh Roye, Jennings, James, Brund, Sexton, Woodward, Fuzey, Michel, Robert Pollard (near L. Creek), Clayborne, William Anderson (Poropotank Creek), Butler (Hartquake Swamp), Captain Thomas Byneton, Holmes, Williams (on Bestland, a branch of Piankitank), Robert Bagbie (1672), (joined Skipwith and Chapman), Robert Bagby (above tide, joined

Pigge and Hall, 1673), Henden, Key, Captain Lawrence Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith, Lightfoot, Roystin, Lewis, Hall (on Mattapony), Captain Robert Beverly, Garratt (Hartquake Creek), Mich, Robinson, Style, Story, Jones, Robert Spencer (joined Ed. Diggs), Captain Jacob Lumpkin (1682), Leigh, Madison (joined to Robert Bagbie, Miles, and Chamberlaine, near "Mantapike Path"), Colonel Richard Johnson, Echols, Bowden, Thomas Todd, Eastham, Taylor, Neal, Muire, Lane, Key, McKenney, Ed. Gresham (on Exall Swamp), Story.

1664, John Fleet, 1662, William and John Clarke; 1682, Thomas Harwood, John Clarke, Williams, Rogers, and Shackelford; 1693, William Todd, Robert Bird, Captain Joshua Story, Zackery Lewis; 1695, Ed. Gutharie, Alexander Campbell, Colonel Ed. Hill, Colonel Richard Johnson, Jennings, Carlton, Fox, Baylor, Watkins, Ware, Didlake, Pynes, Gardaner, Dunbar, Lyne, Thompson, Truman, William Bird, Gardner (Exall Swamp), Kemp, Temple, Roane, Crain, Captain William Fleet, Rowe, Dunn, Temple, Reuben Garrett, Charles Hill, Bayler, Temple.

Campbell's "History of Virginia" gives the following estimated population of Virginia for the various years, and other information of interest relating to King and Queen County:

1609—60 (reduced by disease and casualties).

1625—1500 (after massacre of March, 1622). These scattered over seventeen or eighteen places on James River. They had cattle, hogs, horses, and fowls now. Houses palisaded (p. 181).

When James I. died in 1625 there were only a few cabins in Richmond and nearly the whole colony was on James River and in Accomac.

1632—Williamsburg was settled, being at first the home of only one family.

1642—Berkeley came to Virginia.

1646—York River the boundary (p. 205).

1648—15,000, and 300 slaves (p. 205).

1701—40,000; (Connecticut, 30,000; Maryland,

25,000; Massachusetts, 70,000; New York, 30,000) (p. 362).

1619—Women imported, and husband to pay 120 pounds of tobacco; negroes also imported. Taxation by consent (p. 146).

1634—Captain Henry Fleet (pp. 185, 190).

1663—John and Theodore Bland (p. 264).

1664—Captain Dudley Diggs (p. 460).

1646—Rev. Steth, author of "Virginia History," lived at Varina, where Rolfe and Pocahontas had lived.

1664—John Robinson, Speaker and Treasurer for twenty-five years; "Of cultivated mind and polished manners." Christopher Robinson on the Rappahannock, his grandfather was nephew of an English Bishop. The Speaker's father, John M. Beverly (pp. 535, 547).

1733—A horse worth $50.00, cow and calf $3.60

1775—Governor Dunmore's Council—Rev. P. Nelson, Page, Byrd, G. Corbin, Sr. and Jr. Richard Corbin was Deputy Receiver-General.

1782—Population, 567,614.

ORIGIN OF THE COUNTY

In the year 1634 the territory held by the Colony was divided into nine shires—James City, Charles City, Elizabeth City, York, Warwick, Henrico, Accomac, Nansemond, and Isle of Wight. In 1654 a county was formed from York, extending west to the headwaters of Mattapony and Pamunky Rivers, to be called New Kent. In 1691 another county was formed from the shire of New Kent, including what is now King William, King and Queen, and perhaps the whole of Caroline and Spottsylvania, to be called King and Queen. The origin of the name is told in the following narrative:

In the beginning of the year 1688, James II., a son of the Charles who was beheaded by Cromwell and the Parliament, was reigning monarch in England. To him the Virginia Colony was loyal—it was always loyal. In November of that same year, William and Mary—the latter the King's own daughter—came over from

Holland to England to claim the Crown against James, who had grown selfish and despotic. On July 1 (O. S.), 1690, a great battle was fought beside the River Boyne, in eastern Ireland, between the forces of James and those led by his son-in-law. It resulted in a victory for the latter, and William and Mary became joint sovereigns of the realm. The new county, being organized in the following year, was named for these illustrious personages, King and Queen.

It must be borne in mind that at this early date the population on the upper waters was quite sparse, and the Courthouse of the new county was located where it now stands.

Robinson Family (Vol. 1, p. 378)

John (1) was of Yorkshire, England. Christopher (2). John (3), b. 1683; President of the Council; m. Beverly, a daughter of Robert Beverly. John (4) was Treasurer, and Speaker of Burgesses, He was a defaulter to the government, but the deficit was subsequently paid over to the government. Here is the epitaph inscribed upon the monument to Speaker Robinson: "Beneath this place lieth all that could die of the late worthy John Robinson, Esq., who was a representative of the County of King and Queen, and Speaker to the House of Burgesses about twenty-eight years. With what fidelity he acted as Treasurer is well known to us. He was a tender husband—a solid Christian."

On land belonging to Melville Walker, just below Walkerton, there are marks of an old fort. We surmise that this fort was erected by whites vs. Indians at an early period, but have been able to learn nothing definite.

Messrs. Carter Braxton of Mantua, and John Gaines, neighboring lawyers, were of opposite political parties. Each represented his party on the stump, and many were the sharp thrusts given and taken. Gaines was a Whig and Braxton a Democrat.

Taylor Family

James Taylor (2d), ancestor of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, and afterwards President of the United States, was a Burgess from King and Queen, and was in the Spotswood (Horse Shoe) expedition across the mountains, 1716. Married Martha Thompson. These were, singularly enough, great-grandparents of two Presidents, Madison and Taylor (Robinson and Taylor families, p. 234).

Col. Richard Taylor, of the Continental Army, removed to Kentucky in 1794. When dying, he said, "The ship is foundering, but the cargo is saved" (p. 255).

4th Reg. Va. Mil., Col. Elliot Muse, Capt. John Bagby, 1st Lieut. John Gill, 2d Lieut. Geo. Hill, 3d Whit Campbell, 1st Sergt. Baylor Temple, 2d Thos. Walker. Privates, John Didlake, Edw. Fox, Asa Gresham, Hart, Haskins, John Lumpkin, I. Lewis, Lipscomb, Nunn, Motley, Ro. Pollard, etc.

9th Reg., Col. Wm. Boyd, Surgeons John Haskins and M. G. Fauntleroy, Adj. John G. Garnett, 1st Sergt. Harris Carlton, Q. M. Sergt. Henry Bagby.

9th Reg. Artil., Col. Boyd, 2d Lieut. Jas. Gresham, A. R. Harwood, T. C. Holmes, Capt. Privates, Eubank, Walden, Jeffries, Haskins, Muire, Pendleton, Trice, Thurston, etc.

21st Reg., Capt. Wm. Harwood.

KING AND QUEEN BURGESSES

The following will be found interesting as presenting names of representatives from King and Queen in the House of Burgesses up to the Revolution. (From Stanard's "Colonial Virginia Register," Albany, N. Y., 1902:)

March 2, 1692—William Leigh, John Lane.
Sept. 24, 1696—William Leigh, Joshua Storey.
May 13, 1702—William Leigh, James Taylor.
June 18, 1702—William Leigh, James Taylor.
March 19, 1702-3—William Leigh, William Bird.
April 20, 1704—(In place of Leigh, deceased) William Bird.
April 24, 1706—Robert Beverley.
Nov. 7, 1711—John Holloway.
Nov. 16, 1714—John Holloway, William Bird.
April 23, 1718—John Baylor, George Braxton.
Nov. 2, 1720—George Braxton, Robert Beverley.
May 9, 1722—George Braxton, Richard Johnson.
May 9, 1723—George Braxton, Richard Johnson.
May 12, 1726—George Braxton, Richard Johnson.
Feb. 1, 1727-8—George Braxton.
Aug. 5, 1736—John Robinson, Garwin Corbin.
Nov. 1, 1738—John Robinson, Garwin Corbin.

May 22, 1740—John Robinson, Garwin Corbin.
May 6, 1742—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Sept. 4, 1744—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Feb. 20, 1745—John Robinson, George Braxton.
July 11, 1746—John Robinson, George Braxton.
March 30, 1747—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Oct. 27, 1748—John Robinson, George Braxton.
April 10, 1749—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Feb. 5, 1752—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
Nov. 1, 1753—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
Feb. 4, 1754—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
Aug. 22, 1754—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
Oct. 17, 1754—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
May 1, 1755—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
Aug. 5, 1755—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
March 25, 1756—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
April 30, 1757—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
March 30, 1758—John Robinson, Philip Johnson.
Sept. 14, 1758—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Nov. 9, 1758—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Feb. 22, 1759—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Nov. 1, 1759—John Robinson, George Braxton.
March 4, 1760—John Robinson, George Braxton.
May 19, 1760—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Oct. 5, 1760—John Robinson, George Braxton.
March 5, 1761—John Robinson, George Braxton.
Nov. 3, 1761—John Robinson, George Braxton (died before taking seat).
Jan. 4, 1762—John Robinson, John Pendleton.
March 30, 1762—John Robinson, John Pendleton.
Nov. 2, 1762—John Robinson, John Pendleton.
May 9, 1763—John Robinson, John Pendleton.
Jan. 12, 1764—John Robinson, John Pendleton.
Oct. 30, 1764—John Robinson, John Pendleton.
May 1, 1765—John Robinson, John Pendleton.
Nov. 6, 1766—John Robinson (died during session), George Brooke, and Richard Tunstall (in place of Robinson, deceased).
March 12, 1767—George Brooke, Richard Tunstall.
March 31, 1768—George Brooks, Richard Tunstall.
May 17, 1769—William Lyne, John Tayloe Corbin.

Nov. 17, 1769—William Lyne, John Tayloe Corbin.
May 21, 1770—William Lyne, John Tayloe Corbin.
July 11, 1771—William Lyne, John Tayloe Corbin.
Feb. 10, 1772—George Brooke, John Tayloe Corbin.
March 4, 1773—George Brooke, John Tayloe Corbin.
May 5, 1774—George Brooke, John Tayloe Corbin.
June 1, 1775—George Brooke, George Lyne.

PORTRAITS IN KING AND QUEEN COURT HOUSE, OCTOBER, 1905.

William Lyne Wilson,
Judge Jones,
Judge Jeffries,
Judge Foster,
Clerks Pollard,
Major N. B. Street,
Major J. R. Bagby,
Rev. R. B. Semple,
Rev. William Todd,
Speaker Robinson,
Hon. Carter Braxton,
Colonel John Pollard,
Colonel Smith Acree,
Colonel Alexander Dudley,
Colonel R. B. Bland,
Major Roderick Bland,
Robert Courtney,
Thomas Garnett,
Dr. J. Muscoe Garnett,
Judge Wright,
Judge Thomas Ruffin, of Newington, Court of Appeals of North Carolina,
Judge Spencer Roane, Va. Court of Appeals,
Captain Archibald Roane Harwood, of Newington,
Hon. Watt Gresham,
Dr. Richard H. Cox,
Dr. William Hoskins,
Dr. B. F. Dew,
Dr. J. N. Gresham,
T. R. Gresham,
Prof. T. R. Dew,
Rev. A. Broaddus,
Rev. Robert Ryland,
Dr. Samuel Griffin Fauntleroy, J. P.,
Samuel Tunstall, J. P.,
James Parke Corbin,
Colonel Robert Spencer, J. P.,
Colonel Alexander Fleet,
William Boulware, U. S. Minister to Naples,
Captain Campbell Fox, C. S. A.,
James Southgate,
Colonel William B. Davis,
——— Hutchinson,
Author of this Book,
David P. Wright, J. P.,
Judge John G. Dew.

son. T. Carson is the well known J. P. who has served in this office for several terms. Martin M., son of Thos. Adams, was born July 30, 1817. He never married until 1862, when he married daughter of Alfred Garrett, of Fredk. County, who came from Loudoun County, Va., and lived on Back Creek. Mr. Garrett was one of the *Old Ironside* Baptists, and took pleasure in expressing his views on religious subjects. Two sons, Ernest W. and Thomas G., survive their father, Martin M. May they emulate his good principles and deeds. The writer was associated with Mr. Adams when he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Frederick County, and could point to many of his splendid traits. Martin M. was a prisoner with the Rev. Dr. Boyd (notice of which has been made).

John Dean Adams, one of the sons of Thomas, was born in 1832. He married Hannah, daughter of Gideon Zirkle of Shenandoah County: issue by this union, Wm. Z., Chas R., Gertrude M. and John S., who survive their father, who died about 1905 on his fine farm near Whitehall, Frederick County. The Adams brothers were ardent sympathizers in the South's great struggle, Capt. Jack Adams attesting this in many severe engagements. He was Captain of Company K, 23rd Regt. of Va. Cavalry. His home for many years after the war was in Shenandoah County, where he died in 1906. His grave is in Stonewall Cemetery, Winchester, where his remains were placed by his surviving comrades with military honors.

Cotemporary with the Adams family, were the Jackson, Robinson, DeHaven, Clark and other well-known families. If space will permit, special notice will be given them, as being of the number who have been found on Back Creek below Gainsboro for 150 years.

The Jackson Family

This once numerous family in Back Creek section, has gone with other changes. Mr. Jonathan Jackson and his son now living near the Gainsboro village, are holding on as landmarks of their busy ancestors of that name. The pioneer of the family was Josiah Jackson, the same who married into the family of Joseph Steer, already mentioned as one of the first settlers. There were six sons and four daughters born of this union. The descendants became numerous; and several of the name found along the Opecquon and vicinity of Winchester, trace their lines from Josiah.

Samuel Jackson, oldest son of Josiah, born on Back Creek in 1760 and died 1845, spent nearly his entire life in the same section. He married Miss McVeigh of Loudoun County, Va. Issue of this union: Benjamin F., Margaret A., Jonathan and Ruth G. Jonathan married Janie S., dau. of Archibald and Lydia Robinson, in 1873. One child by this marriage is the well-known Llewellyn Jackson—farmer, merchant and telephone operator. To his enterprise is largely due the good service their line gives to the Back Creek and other sections. Jonathan Jackson was born June 27, 1832; consequently he may be regarded as an old man, but he is still hale and hearty, and has his second wife. Mr. Jackson has always taken an interest in politics, being a Democrat. His parents were Friends, and enjoyed the esteem of the community.

The Robinson Family

From the very earliest settlement of the Valley, this family name appears. Some trace of their entrance to this Shenandoah section, from the head springs of Robinsons River, which are found East of the Blue Ridge, referred to in Lord Fairfax's grant as his starting point. The family is of Irish origin; and some have thought they came with the immigration that came direct from Ireland through the influence of the Scotch-Irish element that settled in the Valley in 1734-8. The ancestor of this branch of the family was James Robinson, who was a noted Irish weaver. There are so many descendants of this old emigrant, that we will only mention a few names familiar in the Back Creek section during the 19th Century, commencing with Andrew A. Robinson, who was born in this section 1781. He was father of Archibald, Jackson, James, Jonathan, Mary Jane, David, Josiah, Joseph, Andrew A., and William, and perhaps more. Following the various lines, we find the name quite numerous. Nearly all those named are dead, having filled out their useful lives principally as farmers, noted for their good management. Their homes were attractive and unstinted hospitality prevailed. Connected with the Society of Friends, they were non-combatants during all wars, though several of this name appear during the Revolutionary War as soldiers. During the Civil War, they were for the Union. Mr. A. A. Robinson was an exception. He died at an advanced age in 1907. He had served several terms as Commissioner of the Revenue for the Northern District, and Assessor of Lands. The neatness of his work as found in the records of the County Clerk's Office have often attracted attention. The generation following, show some very enterprising men as farmers, fruit-growers and merchants. Wm. T. Robinson the well-known farmer near Clearbrook being one; James W. Robinson living near Winchester on the Pughtown Turnpike, so well known for his marvelous success as an orchardist, with his fine apple orchards

on either side, which tell of great results accomplished. His orchards in 1907 yielded full $20,000 in gross receipts. This family intermarried with the Steer, Jackson, Clevenger and other well-known families. Several years ago Mr. Frank Clevenger, of Wilmington, Ohio, a well-known lawyer, married Miss Robinson, daughter of Jonathan Robinson. Her two brothers, D. A. and J. W., live in Frederick County.

The Clevenger Family

This family, though not one of the oldest, has continuously resided in Frederick County for over one hundred years. They have been found in several sections of the county, chiefly in what is now known as Stonewall Magisterial District. The Gainsboro District had the John Clevenger branch. East of Stephens City may be found at this writing John W. Clevenger and his family. The well-known families of Alfred, Thomas, Asa and others North of Winchester, are well represented. James T. Clevenger, son of Alfred, and his sons, are large land-owners, and very successful farmers. James T. married Constance, dau. of Chas. E. Evard, in 1861. His wife inherited one-half the Hackwood farm; their children being Louie R., Robt. G., Ernest B., and Carrie I. Mr. J. T. Clevenger's sister married John W. McKown.

Chas. E. Clevenger has been mentioned as one of the Supervisors of Frederick County. He lives on the Opequon, as does his brother, B. Frank. Both have been successful farmers. The home of the former was formerly owned by Mr. Richard Hardesty.

The McKown Family

This well-known family was one of the old Irish families to settle in Old Frederick, now Berkeley County, West Va. There the name grew numerous; and large influential families have been prominent residents in the rich farming sections of that county. The monuments standing in the old Gerardstown Churchyard show where many of them lived and died. Mr. John W. McKown the highly esteemed citizen at the village of Grimes, represents the Frederick County family. His father was Warner McKown, who removed from Berkeley County and lived on one of the celebrated Applepie Ridge farms. He was the son of Samuel McKown, whose father was one of the Irish immigrants prior to the Revolutionary War.

John W. was born in Berkeley County in 1838, and came to Frederick with his father when two years old. He married Fannie, dau. of Alfred Clevenger: issue by this marriage, Wm. A., Clara A. and Ada G. Mr. McKown rendered efficient service as Commissioner of Roads in Stonewall District for several terms.

The Bailey Family

This name comprises the three families of John W., Jesse R., and Charles P. Bailey, and their children, all well known in Frederick. John W. lives near Whitehall; Charles P. at Greenspring, merchant and farmer. His two sons are popular merchants conducting the store on the Hitching Yard property; while Jesse R. owns the Alfred Parkins property on the Front Royal Turnpike. All are prosperous men and highly esteemed by their friends. They are sons of William Bailey, whose father was Wm. P. Bailey, who came from Loudoun County in the early part of the 19th Century. He was the owner of the Greenspring Woolen Factory, and there conducted a thriving business up to the time of his death in 1834. Then William conducted the factory until 1861, when it was destroyed by fire.

The Barrett Family

The Barrett name has been familiar in the county records since 1749, when Arthur Barrett, an English Quaker, settled on Applepie Ridge. The farm has never gone out of the Barrett family. This was the home of Joel Barrett at the time of his death a few years ago. The writer knew the splendid old men of the third generation, Jonathan, Joel and Benjamin—all now dead. Some of their sons and daughters are well-known citizens of the county.

The Yeakley Family

The progenitor of this family was John Yeakley, who settled in Frederick County at the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1783; then declared his intentions to become a citizen of the county; took the oaths required, and was listed for taxation. He married a daughter of Michael Fries; issue six daughters and three sons. One of the sons, George, married a daughter of Abner Babb: children by this union were John A., James H., Wm. R., Rees B., Martin F. Among those who married and left children we mention Wm. R. who married Rachael dau. of Martin Fries: issue, Laura V., Geo. H., Martin L., Molly C., John W., Robt. D., and Taylor B. He lived and died on his farm North of Winchester, adjoining the old Cooke "Glengarry" farm on the West. He was a Confederate soldier, and was wounded. Mr. Yeakley was an honorable, upright man. He was born 1831. John A. and James H. Yeakley left children. Martin F. Yeakley was born 1835. He was a Confederate soldier. In 1872 he married Mar-